

THE British-Californian

MAY, 1907

Eleventh Year

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Temporary Business Office, 369 Twelfth St., Oakland, Cal.

GREAT BRITAIN has this year reduced her national debt by £13,714,000. The treasury surplus is £5,391,000. No country could wish for a better state of affairs.

THERE is a rumor, which cannot be verified, that the carmen, after winning their strike, will make a new demand for \$50 per day of three hours—and with that will rest satisfied. It is too good to be true!

IT is officially admitted at Washington that a treaty has been drafted with Great Britain providing for the appointment of a joint commission, which will consider all questions connected with the water boundary between Canada and the United States.

SPEAKING of Sydney the Premier of New South Wales recently said that there were fewer criminals in proportion to population in that state to-day than ever before, and one of the problems was what to do with the jails, which were rapidly becoming empty.

THE noted publicist, Lincoln Steffens, in an address at Stanford University, said: "Not only is San Francisco steeped in graft, but also every city in the country, the peculiar thing being that it is typical."

We beg to differ. Only such cities as are dominated by the Irish!

THE good news comes in a dispatch from London that "Englishmen get more sober every year." Statistics published annually show that the quantity of intoxicating liquor consumed in Great Britain is an ever-decreasing amount. Also in the consumption of both wine and spirits there has been a steady decrease in England.

MRS. MAYBRICK is less in love with the free world than she was with the inside of an English prison, and has publicly declared that she often wishes she could lose her liberty and be back again in captivity.

British prisons, evidently, are not as bad as they have sometimes been pictured.

AS though the dust and ashes of the city streets were not sufficient to hopelessly put us out of that state of being which is said to be next to Godliness, there must needs occur a laundry strike, compelling our sorely tried citizens to put up with unwashed linen for a period now covering more than a month.

Unless something happens to relieve the situation we shall soon have the country at large not only rudely calling our beloved city "Frisco," but referring to our self-respecting people as "dirty Friscans."

THE fourth colonial conference at London has been the most important meeting of the premiers of Greater Britain yet held. The recommendations to the Imperial Government as to preferential trade, the appointment of an Imperial Council in which the colonies shall have a voice on questions concerning the peace of the Empire, colonial contributions for Imperial defence, emigration, etc., are bound to bear fruit in the very near future, if, indeed, immediate legislative action is not taken. Then, too, the colonies themselves, as brothers of the same great family, have been brought closer together, and have arranged several little side partnerships of mutual advantage.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST of San Jose has sent to the local Relief Committee \$130 in currency "as conscience money, received through the confessional." The fact that restitution was made by the thief through a Catholic priest gives good reason for supposing that he was no Orangeman.

But no matter what his nationality, he did the right thing, and the confessional in this instance was of good use.

We would like to hear of some San Francisco confessionals being the means of some portion of the thousands looted from the public funds by Irish Catholic officeholders being returned to the city treasury. For though there has been confessions ad lib. not a "bean" in the way of "conscience money" has put in an appearance.

SAN FRANCISCO is suffering, as no other city in the world has ever suffered, from what are termed "labor troubles." It seems never to occur to San Franciscans to look abroad and note how other communities settle such differences ere they reach the strike or lockout stage. We could tell them—but what's the use? This people will not be told anything, so the only thing is to let them fight and suffer until exhausted and ruined, the while presenting a pitiable spectacle to the outside world of inability to decently govern themselves. There is no hope for our becoming civilized, it would seem, until the savage, anarchistic instincts which sway us become exhausted and die through fruitless strife. So pray that THE WAR may proceed.

A DISPATCH says that Gustaf R. Westfeldt, a prominent business man of New Orleans and a member of the board of administration of Tulane University, has written a letter to the British Ambassador at Washington, advising against the appointment of a Pennsylvania negro to one of the Rhodes scholarships. He believes that the appointment of negroes will make the Rhodes scholarships unpopular in the South.

While the British Embassy will go to great lengths to meet the prejudices of Americans, it is unlikely that it will dare to offer interference in this matter. The British people respect equally persons of any color or belief, and are not easily to be persuaded to forsake their grand traditions in the interest of a proposed piece of gross injustice. Freedom and equality mean something more to them than empty phrases.

BRITISH Ambassador Bryce is evidently one of those very matter-of-fact gentlemen who can make no allowances for sentiment, having no sentiment in their own make-up. The Ambassador's latest declaration is against duplication in names of cities, particularly American and Canadian.

It appears that while in Canada recently he wrote a number of dispatches to his Government and addressed them to London. Naturally they went to London, Ontario, Canada. The Ambassador did not know that there was more than one London in the world, and thinks it a beastly nuisance that there should be a dozen Londons, also as many Washingtons. He says if he were a reformer he would inaugurate a movement to have these names revised.

The names of old-world cities were given to new-world settlements and towns by the early colonists to keep alive tender memories, to show their origin, and in a spirit of loving loyalty to "home, sweet home"—sentiments which men of the Bryce stamp cannot understand. The same sentiment that causes a young mother to name her daughter after the old mother of days ago, and a father to keep the same Christian names in a family.

Beastly nuisance! Beastly nuisance to care a rap for the living or have regard for the dead! Beastly nuisance that fools cut names on gravestones and plant flowers on churchyard mounds! Beastly nuisance, too, that there should be such a thing as national honor; better have let the Boers pitch the old red rag into the sea as they wanted to, and every British African after it, for there are no Britons outside of "Little England," or if there are they are a beastly nuisance, and should be made to change their name and cut loose!

THERE is a split in the ranks of the Home Rulers, and it is hardly likely that the measure will pass the present session of Parliament.

THE recent British Board of Trade returns show that the United Kingdom exported and imported more in 1906 than any other nation, evidence that the mother country is still commercially supreme.

THAT there is nothing new under the sun may be true enough of most parts of the world, but it does not apply to San Francisco. There has here been no fresh demand in labor circles for increased pay and reduced hours for nearly four days.

AMERICAN railroad corporations are offering Canadian railway officials big inducements to transfer their services to roads on this side of the line. It is to be hoped that the Canadians will accept, for Canada can turn out more of their kind, and efficient officials are seemingly badly needed in this country.

IN a London paper we read that the amazing sum of £201,000,000 has been derived by the British exchequer from the "death duty" (inheritance tax) since it was instituted by Sir William Harcourt in 1895.

This year, owing to the unprecedented number of millionaires who have died, the amount has reached a record figure, estimated at £19,000,000, which has exceeded the budget estimates by several thousand pounds.

Thus are the rich made to bear the greater burden of Government expense in Britain, and as the money is collected when they are dead they never miss it. Could anything be simpler, more just, or kinder in application? And yet there are so-called progressive countries which have not adopted the British system.

A local paper in a recent article on "Graft in England" showed how valuable land in London was still being assessed at the old figure of fifty years ago. The writer was ignorant of the fact, or unfairly suppressed it, that there is such a thing as an income tax in England, and that therefore the English landlord pays increased duty on his property in his enhanced income tax—which amounts to the same thing as increasing his property tax; only it is a little more sure and just than the American method.

The "death duty" is a ten per cent tax on the net estate of wealthy men, and it is most just in that the country at large gets a share of the wealth that has been produced in it by individuals. Moreover, inasmuch as the person of wealth and property reaps a greater advantage from the protection of a national army and navy than the person who has nothing, it is only right that said person of wealth should foot the bill—which in Great Britain he does.

SACRAMENTO is making hysterical opposition to the project to remove the State Capitol to Berkeley or some other town. The political hangers-on, roused by the fear of losing their sinecure, have entered upon a campaign of denunciation and abuse of those persons, bodies, and prints which have seen fit, in the public interest, to favor the change. It was to be expected that the lesser politicians who hold down easy jobs at the capitol building, and who thought themselves snug for life, would oppose the change, but it was not to be expected that Sacramento, as a city, would so far forget its dignity as to join in the campaign of abuse.

"To-Hell-with-the-whole-damned-lot" is the "Bee's" shout of defiance to the State, and this choice Billingsgate expresses Sacramento's sentiments exactly. And therein Sacramento shows how little the State's welfare has figured in her considerations. Also it gives the other communities good reason for ignoring Sacramento's selfish claims when deciding the question.

About half of the population of California live within 40 miles of San Francisco. Sacramento is a country town, the seat of nothing but agricultural interests. Yet there is located all the State offices, and a State Library, one of the finest in the country, which is of no use to anybody but the librarian and staff who draw big pay for doing nothing. Professional men, students and mechanics, who have use for the institution, and for whose benefit it is maintained at the

public expense, cannot avail themselves of its benefits because of inaccessibility. Were it even at Los Angeles, there would not be the cause for complaint that there now is, for it would be doing somebody some good, the southern metropolis being the center of a book reading public.

The same may be said of the other offices, and of the Legislature itself. All should be near one of the large cities.

Sacramento seems to think that she owns these State institutions; that an attempt is being made to take away something that belongs to her. She needs reminding that the people of California as a whole built the Capitol and that it is their money that is maintaining it and the offices it houses. Let her be grateful for the long-continued favor that has been shown her, and submit gracefully to whatever change the people may decide upon in the interest of the greatest number.

THE dangers of the Chicago streets are described by Mrs. W. C. H. Keough, a member of the Chicago Board of Education, in an article contributed to the Chicago "Tribune," discussing the assaults on women in 1906. She says:

"Hunting women and hitting them on the head with a piece of gas-pipe seems to be the favorite sport of the Chicago Man. The man lies in wait for his prey as an East Indian hunter awaits the approach of a tigress. It is considered rare evidence of sportsmanship to capture the prey near her home, just as it is regarded as a proof of supreme skill when the hunter slays the tigress near her lair.

"It is time," continues Mrs. Keough, "for Chicago women to arouse themselves from their lethargy and demand protection from the city against the men who hunt down helpless women on the public streets. It seems to be becoming a mere pastime for rowdies, hoodlums, and thugs to attack and insult women on residential streets, inadequately or inefficiently patrolled by police. These ruffians engage in hunting women as sportsmen go out into the forests to bag wild game. They walk for hours along unprotected, shadowy streets, looking for their victims. When they sight a lonely woman, unattended, and powerless to defend herself against the brute force of sinewy arms, they take up the trail. They follow her until, unawares, she walks into the darkness of a deep shadow on a street that is asleep. Then they spring upon her as a hunter springs from ambush when his prey has come within range of his rifle.

"Sometimes they hit her on the head with a bludgeon; sometimes they hold a cloth, saturated with chloroform, to her nostrils; sometimes they bind and gag her and carry her into the seclusion of an alley shed; sometimes they strike her with their bare fists or brass knuckles. It makes little difference which method they use. They attack her, beat her, leave her senseless on the streets, or kill her.

"Generally she resists, and they kill her. Often they shoot her down without warning, as a man rises from his boat among the tall grasses and brings down a duck. After they have 'bagged'—using the term of the huntsman—they kill her, rob her, or do worse than rob."

It would seem that that "fine chivalry" of the American man, about which so much is written, would get busy and do something toward putting a stop to these outrages on women in one of the nation's leading cities.

BRITISH TARS VICTORIOUS.

The rowing crew of the British ship Argyll defeated the tars from the United States ship Illinois by five lengths on May 4, thereby winning the Battenburg cup, offered for competition by the navies of the world at the Jamestown exposition. The race was three miles through the double line of American and foreign battleships, and the time was 28 minutes for the British boat and 29 minutes for the Illinois crew.

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RULERS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Always feared by wrongdoers on account of their habit of turning up at unexpected moments, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police—to give them their full title, King Edward having recently prefixed the word "royal"—practically rule the Canadian Northwest. Although there are less than 800 of them to cover some half million square miles of territory, their presence is ever felt, and many a would-be desperado returns whence he came when he sees the power of the little force. In every town and in every settlement the mounted police can be seen at some time or another. Sometimes they make frequent visits to one part, then they may not appear on the scene for several months. As the train rolls over the prairie the "solitary horseman" appears, his coat a blotch of scarlet amid the apparent endless green. He is the one great symbol of law and order, and the authority of the British empire, ever on hand in the uninhabited wastes and frontier settlements. When his name is mentioned at any public function, it is the signal for applause, and last fall when parliament voted a million dollars for his support, both sides of the house joined in his praise. Nowhere does the "bad man" hold sway. Cowboys rarely ride into the little towns to "shoot up" the place; they know swift justice and a short trial would be their lot. The little frontier towns of the far north have one advantage over similar towns in the United States. In Canada the law follows the people—there is no interregnum of lawlessness while the community is getting into shape and mood to organize itself, elect officers and enforce statutes which have but a shadowy authority so far from the scene of their enactment. Here the mounted police rule, and are always on the ground with the first settlers. If any of them are disposed to lawlessness they are told "it doesn't go here," and the notice is speedily and effectively followed up.

When a crime is committed the police spare no pains to bring the offender to justice. Last year a murder was committed by an Indian some thousand odd miles north of the American boundary. In the spring, when the Indians came down to the nearest Hudson Bay post with their furs, they reported the matter; from there the report was sent down to Kenora, and in turn the mounted police at Regina were notified. A police party was sent out into the unexplored wilds, and after a six weeks' trip in dog sleds and with snowshoes they found the murderer and brought him and a number of witnesses down to civilization to appear before the bar of justice. In September, 1904, a prospector named Charles King, who said his home was at Mount Pleasant, Utah, murdered his companion on the shores of Lesser Slave Lake. The police were notified with the result that King was arrested and brought to Edmonton for trial. Over sixty witnesses brought down from the far north gave evidence at the trial, and their testimony was so explicit that King paid the extreme penalty a little more than a year after he had committed the crime. The mounted police kept down lawlessness when the Canadian Pacific Railway was built across the continent; they fought during the Reil rebellion of 1885; they kept order during the rush to the Yukon goldfields, and many of them served with distinction in the Boer war. A party of them are now quartered at Herschell Island, in the faroff Arctic sea, keeping order among the American whalers and the Eskimo. They are ever in Indian camps, and visiting the lone shanties of trappers; they protect and help new settlers taking up land on the outskirts of civilization, and patrol over 800 miles of the international boundary. Criminals are relentlessly hunted down. There is small chance of escape for those who commit a desperate crime. The trial follows in short order, and in many minor cases the offender is caught, tried, sentenced and is serving his time within twenty-four hours. Murderers get a short shrift, and hanging is the penalty. Appeals may be taken in capital offenses, but are only granted upon grounds so clear that a refusal would work a greater injustice. It is the almost absolute certainty of detection and capture, and the swiftness and severity of the punishment, that act as a deterrent to crime throughout the territory where the mounted police are supreme. Many instances have been recorded of the pluck and perseverance of the members of this force. Once, in the middle of winter, it was imperative that a dispatch should be sent to a far distant post. A young college graduate, who had donned the red coat, volunteered to perform the mission. In the teeth of a blinding blizzard with

the thermometer 53 degrees below zero, he started on his long journey. The dispatch was never delivered, the bearer never returned. After the snow had gone in the spring, an Indian found a skeleton clad in a faded uniform. The fatal dispatch was in the pocket, and on it was written these words: "Lost. Horse dead. Am trying to push on. Have done my best." His dying hand had written a good epitaph.

THE BIRTH OF BRITISH MISSIONS.

British missions are features now the world over. It is not generally known, however, that the distinction of being the birthplace of these great agencies for good belongs to Kettering, in Northamptonshire. About fifty yards from the main street of the shoemaking town, within sight of the Midland Railway line is a roomy, old-fashioned white house, having three dormer windows in the roof. It was in the back parlor of this house, which is still occupied as a private residence, that the first British missionary society was formed on October 2, 1792.

The project had for a considerable time occupied the minds of the local Baptist council, and on the date mentioned the society was formally inaugurated. Those present were men whose names are now famous in Baptist annals—John Ryland, Reynold Hogg, John Sutcliffe, Andrew Fuller, Abraham Greenwood, Edward Sharman, Thomas Blundel, William Heighon, Dr. Stoughton, John Eayres and Joseph Timms. Between them they subscribed £13 2s 6d, and from this modest sum grew the fund by which Carey was sent out to India, and from which the whole movement of modern missions gained its inception.

The room in which this memorable meeting took place has undergone various alterations, but marks are still to be seen that preserve its original dimensions—10 feet by 12 feet. There also remains the identical two-leaved mahogany dining table upon which the resolutions forming the society were drawn up and signed. The front of the house remains in its original state, and the building is a place of pilgrimage for all interested in missionary work.

In Celebration of

EMPIRE DAY A GRAND BANQUET

Will be Given at the

FAIRMONT HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO

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First-class Musical Program, under the direction of Dr. H. J. Stewart and Prof. Wallace Sabin.

Able Speakers for the Toasts.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons of British birth to participate in this celebration.

H. B. M. Consul-General C. W. Bennett will on this occasion make his farewell address to the British community of San Francisco.

For particulars as to tickets, etc., see reading notice in another part of this paper.

Address orders for tickets and enquiries to

MAJOR H. D. GERRARD

Secretary British Benevolent Society

268 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

British News in Brief

Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press

Glasgow will annex the suburb of Busby, the latter having voted in favor of the proposition.

The Toronto City Council has decided to purchase property for an east end park at a cost of \$125,000.

The Dominion Government has purchased the Montreal Gazette building for \$200,000, and it is its intention to erect a fine new postoffice on the site.

Camels are being purchased in Afghanistan for shipment to Australia where it is proposed to utilize them as carriers over the arid wastes which separate the gold fields of Westralia from the seacoast.

Building permits representing \$3,071,840 in value were issued in Toronto in the first three months of this year as against \$1,918,238 in the first three months of 1906.

Scotland won the last football match of the Rugby international series at London, defeating England by 8 to 3. The final score is Scotland 3, Wales 2, Ireland 1.

A dispatch from Hongkong reports that the British China squadron has achieved a world's record in light quick-firing practice. The cruiser King Alfred made twenty hits in thirty-eight rounds from three-pounders and 100 hits in 143 rounds from twelve-pounders.

The Canadian Niagara Power Company has now bonding privileges to the extent of \$10,000,000. Last session they were increased from five to eight millions, and March 21 at Toronto the private bills committee consented to an additional two millions.

It is declared that General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, will, through the imperial conference, seek the consent of the Government for the establishment of a volunteer force of Boers in the Transvaal.

Sidney Oliver, until recently principal clerk of the West African Department of the Colonial Office, ex-Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, and acting Governor of the island in 1900-02, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Alexander Swettenham as Governor of Jamaica, sailed for Kingston on May 4th in order to take over the Governorship immediately.

The negotiations for preferential tariff relations between Canada and Australia have reached an important stage, Canada having submitted a definite scheme under which she asks concessions regarding fish, lumber, paper and agricultural implements.

The parliament of New South Wales, Australia, recently passed a bill authorizing the construction of a huge dam at Barren Jack, on the Murrumbidgee river, at a cost of \$7,500,000. The work will irrigate and make available for settlement 1,358,000 acres, and the catchment or area from which the water will be drained to the dam, will be 5,000 square miles.

Although nothing definite is known as to the King's projected visit to Ireland this year, it is stated in well-informed circles that his Majesty will in all probability spend a short holiday in that country during the last week of this month.

The British armored cruiser *Invincible* was launched at Newcastle, April 13. She is one of the trio of the largest cruisers in the world. She is 530 feet long, has turbine engines and is expected to attain a speed of twenty-five knots an hour. The armament of each of these three cruisers includes eight thirteen-inch guns.

It is understood that the Spanish Government has decided to construct six battleships of the Lord Nelson type, six fast cruisers and several torpedo boat destroyers. Two of the battleships will be built at Ferroll by British firms and the remainder of the warships in England.

The Dominion Government has just published a description of the cruise of the *Neptune* in Hudson bay waters. The object of the cruise was to gain information as to the possibilities of a northern route as an outlet for the great grain crop of the Northwest. The conclusion is that Hudson strait is navigable for ordinary iron steamships from July 20th to November 1st, and this period may be increased without much risk by a week in the beginning of the season and by perhaps two weeks at the close.

The experimenters now state that it is fully demonstrated that at least the midland section of England can grow the sugar beet to fully meet the requirements of quality, quantity and cost. For instance, on a farm near Stamford, in Lincoln-

shire, the yield of sugar beets last year averaged twenty tons per acre—the German average is given as about sixteen tons—and expert analysis showed the quality of the beets to be highly satisfactory.

The patents and design bill, which amends the existing patent laws, and the main object of which is to prevent the patent laws from being used for the hindrance and suppression of British industrial development, unanimously passed in the House of Commons. Both sides strongly supported the Government. The trend of the debates was that Great Britain had lost various industries because foreigners were permitted to patent inventions there and to work them abroad, which prevented their being utilized in the United Kingdom.

Beginning next year, a direct line of eleven fast steamers will ply between Vancouver and Great Britain, via Australia and New Zealand. The line will divert to Vancouver Australian freight, passengers and mails, which formerly passed through San Francisco. Levis Clark, managing director of the shipbuilding firm of James King & Son of Scotland, and Mr. Toplen, representing an English mail syndicate, arrived at Vancouver from Australia on the steamer *Moana* and have been calculating dockage and other facilities offered. A feature of the service is a direct line to Vancouver from Great Britain by way of Suez and Australia. There will be a tri-weekly service. The Australian Government is subsidizing the line very heavily.

The will of the late Mr. R. P. Gilbertson has just been declared, containing further handsome bequests to Lerwick. Mr. Gilbertson died in London on January 29, aged 65 years. He was a native of Lerwick, and for many years carried on a successful West African trade. Last year he founded a fund for the benefit of the poor of Lerwick, which twenty years after his death will have reached the sum of £50,000. At his death the sum of £5,000 was made payable to the Town Council of Lerwick, and now by his will he bequeaths £3,000 to the School Board of Lerwick with which to provide bursaries tenable for three years, to be known as the "Gilbertson Bursaries;" £3,000 to St. Ringan's U. F. Church, Lerwick, for the general purposes thereof; and £1,000 further to the poor of Lerwick, also several personal bequests.

Spinning machinery has just been delivered at the Swan Lane Company's new mill at Bolton, England, which is an extension of their No. 1 mill. This factory is the largest in the world. It contains under one roof 220,000 spindles.

In the *Financial News* we read that the statement that the Cornish Consols propose working Wheal Sisters and other mines with Chinese and Italians is without truth. What they will do is to give Cornish miners a preference. If house accommodations are not available, then the mine owners, if they find private builders do not come forward, will themselves erect the necessary number of cottages and let them at low rentals to their employees. If there should be a shortage of labor for their mines the Cornish Consols will certainly seek workers from outside the county—the Italian laborer for preference. Cornish mining cannot stand still; it is bound to expand, and what cannot be carried out by manual labor must be done by mechanical means.

To keep the bar outside the port of Liverpool and the Crosby channel leading therefrom in a navigable condition £30,000 is now annually spent in dredging and £10,000 additional is required for dredging at the landing stage to enable the great ocean-going steamers to come alongside the stage to disembark their passengers. The original provision was for a minimum channel depth at low water of thirty-six feet. Most of the large Atlantic liners draw approximately thirty feet. Sand accumulations have reduced the channel depth at low water to twenty-eight feet, and several large steamers have recently grounded. The Dock Board, recognizing the danger to navigation and anxious to remove the obstruction, has decided to expend a large amount of money for the construction of a training wall on the south face of Taylor bank. The training wall will be nearly two miles long, and will consist of huge blocks of cement, requiring several years to complete and many thousands of tons of stone and cement blocks. The object of the wall is not only to prevent the narrowing of the channel, but to produce a sufficiently powerful scour to do away with the accumulation of sand patches. The engineers who are to execute the work believe that the flood tide, in striking the western portion of the wall and curving with the

wall sharply to the southward and eastward, will eat away the northern portion of Askew spit, and that the ebb tide, in striking the southeastern portion and following the trend of the wall, will assist materially. It is also believed that the western portion of Taylor bank will be cut away. If the training wall fulfills the anticipation of its designers, a very much straighter and a considerable deeper channel will be provided, and the facilities for navigation will be greatly improved.

Fresh regulations are being issued for the education of soldiers in the British army. Under the new regulations a soldier will be taught shorthand, typewriting, letter-writing, map-drawing, map-reading, the use of language in describing incidents and common objects, etc. A bounty of £3 is to be given for the attainment of a shorthand speed of eighty words per minute, rising to £7 for a speed of 120 words. The idea is to give the soldier when he returns to civil life a knowledge of subjects which cannot fail to be of use in wage-earning.

Under the modified contracts of the Argentine Government, three battleships of 18,000 tons each will be built by the Armstrongs, and three cruisers, three torpedo-boat destroyers and a number of other vessels for the navy will be constructed by another British firm.

An English electrical expert has discovered a means of ripening bananas to order. The bunches are hung in an airtight glass case, in which are a number of electric lights. The artificial light and heat hasten the ripening process in proportion to the number of lights turned on. Records have been made which enable the operators to make delivery of any quantity at any agreed date.

The Cardiff City Council has decided that in future the teaching of Welsh in Cardiff schools should be given only at the request of parents.

Birmingham's Chamber of Commerce figures show that the percentage of unemployed in Great Britain in 1906 was only 4.1 per cent, or 1.3 less than in 1905, and 2.4 less than in 1904.

The Grand Trunk Railway will build during the coming summer twenty new stations in Ontario, not including the proposed union stations at Toronto and Ottawa.

The Egyptian Government, as a result of prolonged deliberations, has now finally decided to raise the height of the water of the River Nile, impounded behind the Assouan barrage to twenty-two feet above its present maximum level.

Sir J. West Ridgeway, who was sent by the Government to report on the conditions in the Transvaal, declares that there is no "Chinese slavery," and that the coolies are allowed so much freedom as to be a positive danger.

The Australian Government has decided on introducing at the next session of Parliament a bill establishing a two-cent rate for postage throughout the British Empire and for all countries which will deliver penny postage letters from Australia.

The centenary of the abolition of the slave trade was celebrated at Westminster Abbey on March 25th. Among the company were Archdeacon Wilberforce, grandson of the great Liberator, Sir T. Fowell Buxton and Colonel C. E. Macaulay.

It has been decided to increase the distance and reduce the area of the target for the firing tests in the British navy with the 6-inch and 9.2-inch and 12-inch guns. The abnormally high scores made last year are responsible for the change, the opinion being held that the gunlayers can do well with a much smaller target at a longer range.

Dr. John Watson (Ian McLaren) died on the 6th inst. of blood poisoning, following tonsillitis. He was one of Scotland's foremost men, and had legions of admirers the world over.

A Franco-British exposition relating to sciences, arts and industries is to take place in London in 1908. The project was first proposed by the French Chamber of Commerce in London, and has received fine support, including that of the French Government. The Duke of Argyll recently presided over a meeting of Englishmen, where the proposal to hold the exposition was unanimously adopted.

The memorial erected at Dingwall, Ross-shire, to the late General Sir Hector Macdonald is now ready for the opening. Altogether the monument looks well, and is an imposing creation. As yet it has not been definitely fixed when the opening is to take place, but the probability is that the ceremony will be on Victoria day, May 24th, which is a general holiday throughout Scotland.

A train of twenty cars from Minneapolis arrived in Saskatoon lately. On board were men and their families from Southern Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. The day on which the party reached Minneapolis there were 150 cars of settlers and effects gathered in the latter place in cars waiting to be sent along to destinations in Western Canada. The new arrivals declare the advance guard of many hundreds and thousands of good American farmers who are preparing to follow this summer from a dozen states.

A telegram from Wellington, New Zealand, to the London Times states that the Colonial government's land proposals are creating intense interest throughout New Zealand, especially the clauses compelling all owners to sell within ten years the excess of land held beyond \$250,000 unimproved value, and the provisions preventing the present owners of 1,000 acres of first-class land or 5,000 acres of second-class land from adding to their estates either by freehold or leasehold. There is said to be a popular feeling in favor of such legislation, but landholders are making serious opposition.

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GLASGOW'S GREAT COMMERCE.

An American Consul has been looking into the question of British trade supremacy, and, taking Glasgow for an example, has this to say:

"The wonderful trade enjoyed by Glasgow in distant lands owes its success to the thousands of steam and sailing vessels which enter every port in the world laden with Scotch and English made goods. Glasgow's direct steamship lines give its exporters and manufacturers the cheapest and most direct transportation between the local factories and all foreign markets. This is an advantage which the United States manufacturers do not enjoy, and they will never be on an equal footing with their foreign competitors until a merchant marine of its own is secured.

"For the twelve months ending June 30, 1906, 1913 vessels (1849 steam and 64 sailing), of 3,326,328 tons, sailed out of Glasgow, the following being the principal destinations, with tonnage: Africa, 350,941; British North America, 361,593; United States, 493,263; South America, 404,392; Australia and New Zealand, 148,301; China and Japan, 199,221; France, 208,845; India, 472,888; Italy, 202,822, and Spain, 157,015.

"Not a vessel entered the harbor during the year 1906 flying the flag of the United States. The records for six years past disclose the astonishing fact that while 1130 loaded ships sailed from Glasgow to the United States, every one of them carried a foreign flag. The local market value of the goods carried on these vessels to the United States in the six years amounted to \$37,016,949. This does not include an average annual passenger list of 25,000 persons. Glasgow has 110 separate firms and corporations owning steam and sailing ships engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade. In some instances a single company owns as many as thirty vessels, the tonnage of many of these being over 8,000 tons. The number of local shipping offices and agents engaged in extending the foreign commerce is 569.

"The Clyde Navigation Trust collects all harbor dues from all ships entering and leaving the port. The annual revenue in 1863 was \$590,415, while the revenue for 1906 was \$2,642,845. The quantity of goods in and out of Glasgow in 1863 was 1,437,235 tons; in 1906 the record was 9,256,218 tons. This tonnage is foreign and coastwise trade.

"The practical benefits of a merchant marine, and how it has aided in the development of a new industry in Glasgow during the past fifteen years, until it has outstripped its older rivals in the United States, is shown in the case of a well-known sewing machine company. Its capital is English, and its active management is in the hands of able and experienced Americans. This plant was built in the suburbs of Glasgow fifteen years ago. To-day it gives employment to 11,000 people, and during the past year it manufactured 1,000,000 sewing machines. These machines were sold in Central and South America, on the Continent of Europe and all over the East. They reached these desirable markets through the medium of Glasgow's merchant vessels. This was an advantage its rivals in the United States did not enjoy, and hence during these years have missed the sale of millions of machines."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Harold bridge, near Waltham Abbey, although built in 1062 by King Harold, is still in a fine state of preservation.

Oliver Cromwell, who recently became the landlord of the Red Lion Hotel, High Wycombe, Bucks, is a descendant of the Protector.

Among the Bibles in the valuable collection now open to the public at the Rylands Library, Manchester, is the personal copy of Queen Elizabeth, from which the late Mr. Gladstone read the lessons in Hawarden Church.

Of every 1,000 inhabitants of the globe 558 live in Asia, 242 in Europe, 111 in Africa, 32 in America, 5 in Oceania and the polar regions and only 2 in Australia. Asia contains more than one-half of the total population of the earth, and Europe nearly one-fourth.

The longest telegraph line in the world is now working between London and Teheran, the capital of Persia. This is 4,000 miles—200 under the North sea and the remainder through Belgium, Germany, Russia and Turkey. The system includes ten automatic repeating stations, but there is no human operator except at the terminals, London and Teheran.

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DEATH OF THOMAS BEECHAM.

Thomas Beecham, the founder of the famous pill business at St. Helens, England, died at his residence at Southport a few days ago.

Mr. Beecham, it is scarcely necessary to state, amassed a vast fortune by the sale of his world-famous pills. In a recent case it was stated that his income was £85,000 a year, and that the pills brought him in £30,000 a year.

His fortune was made by a phrase—and, of course, the business ability to make the phrase yield the fortune.

As a young man he had a stall in the market place at St. Helens, where he stood selling pills by the pennyworth from day to day.

One day a woman went up to him and said that the pills had done her so much good that they were worth a guinea a box.

The phrase gripped Mr. Beecham, and he spent hundreds of thousands of pounds to advertise it and to point the moral of the value of his pill.

The vast business at St. Helens is the result. Mr. Beecham was born in Oxfordshire. His first business move was to Wigan, where he started the sale of pills at a stall in the market place. He soon moved to St. Helens, where he remained for forty years.

He retired from business thirteen years ago and went to live at Southport, where he built himself a splendid mansion, Wychwood. He never took any part in public life, but he was always generous in his charities and was a great benefactor of St. Helens.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

The Irish International Exhibition which is to be opened at Dublin in a few weeks promises to be one of the notable successes in the exposition line.

The scope of the exhibition is Irish and international in the widest sense. Exhibits are classified under nineteen different sections. Not only are the arts, industries and manufactures of Ireland specially provided for and suitably displayed, but there are exhibits of the manufactures, industries, resources, machinery and its appliances, science, art, archaeology, etc., of all nations.

The objects of the exhibition are (1) to promote the industries, art and science of Ireland by a display of the products for which the country is famous, and of the products of partially developed industries, for which special facilities exist in the country; (2) to stimulate commercial development and promote industrial education by, inviting all nations to exhibit their products, both in the raw and finished state.

Buildings of great extent and highly ornate design, strictly in keeping with the natural beauties of Herbert Park, and suitable for all the purposes of a great international exhibition, house the exhibits.

Travel to Dublin this summer will be heavy from all parts of the world.

ROBERT EMMET.

Moore, who was a friend of the hapless "patriot" while both were students at Trinity College, Dublin, described Robert Emmet's oratory as of "the loftiest and most stirring character." His politics were violently Nationalist, but his youth prevented him having any weight in the councils of the Society of United Irishmen. Yet he was one of the nineteen ringleaders pointed out to Lord Clare and Dr. Dulgenan during their famous visitation held in February, 1798, for the purpose of testing the extent of the sympathy exhibited by the students for the United Irishmen. When summoned before the visitors Emmet took his name off the college books. While traveling on the Continent he had interviews with Napoleon and Talleyrand. The former promised to secure Irish independence, but Emmet doubted his sincerity. On his return to Dublin he had little hope of military help from France, although Napoleon had promised to invade England in August, 1803. Emmet had about £3,000 of his own and £1,400 advanced him by a Mr. Long. With this he purchased a few stand of arms, forged pikes and collected a few desperate and ignorant conspirators. He printed proclamations and a scheme of national government which should guarantee life and property and religious equality. An explosion at one of his depots of arms in Patrick street, Irishtown, hastened his plans. On July 23, 1803, the projected rising took place. A few men came

in from Kildare and Wexford, but all were without orders. At 9 o'clock in the evening Emmet, dressed in a green coat, white breeches and a cocked hat with feathers, marched into the streets of Dublin at the head of a few followers armed with pikes, old guns and blunderbusses. The authorities were taken entirely by surprise, and neither police, soldier nor officer appeared till the mob had murdered Colonel Brown (who was hastening to the castle to arouse the troops) and Lord Kilwardine, the Chief Justice, whom they dragged from his carriage as it passed, and killed along with his nephew. Soon after the soldiers appeared, and the mob dispersed at their very sight. Emmet fled to the Wicklow mountains, and it is believed might have escaped from the country. He, however, assumed the fatal disguise of a French officer, and, endeavoring once more to see his sweetheart, Sarah, the daughter of Curran, was captured. A special court was convened for his trial, and he was condemned to death and hanged upon the following day, September 20th.

THE CRUISER OF THE FUTURE.

The recent launch of the British first-class cruiser Indomitable marked the advent among the fleets of the world of the most notable warship of the day. In saying this we do not exclude even the Dreadnought, epoch-making vessel though she was.

The Indomitable is so entirely unlike any other warship as to be quite in a class by herself. She is swift enough to overtake, and powerful enough to sink, the fastest cruisers that are afloat on the high seas to-day. Were the most formidable battleship to attack her while she was destroying her quarry, she could swing her guns upon the ship, and overwhelm it by pouring in a long-range armor-piercing fire from her battery of eight 12-inch guns. Armed, as she will be, with a new pattern of 12-inch rifle, of considerably greater range and hitting power than any naval gun afloat to-day, she would be a fair match, if we except the Japanese Kashima and Katori, for any two existing battleships that might be opposed to her; for with her high speed of twenty-five knots an hour at her command, she could choose her own bearing and range, and place her shots in greater numbers, and with greater remaining energy at the range adopted than could the enemy. By taking position where the shells of the enemy must strike her armor obliquely, her seven inches of face-hardened Krupp steel protection would, at the long range selected be proof against a vital penetration.—Scientific American.

A NEW ZEALAND EXAMPLE.

Any one who doubts the practicability of the National Homecroft idea is invited to a contemplation of the operations of the Advances to Settlers Act of New Zealand. There the government borrowed directly, from European capitalists, nearly \$16,000,000, to be used in making advances to settlers for the improvement of their lands. Between February 23, 1895, and March 31, 1905, advances had been made to 13,359 applicants, amounting to about \$20,869,000; the money having been re-loaned as fast as it came back in half yearly installments. Up to the date last named there had been no losses whatever on advances; there were no securities left on the hands of the management; the value of the securities, originally approximating 166 per cent of the amount of the loans, had increased to nearly 220 per cent; and there were practically no arrears. The expenses of management had been only 0.16 per cent on the capital employed.

ENGLISHMEN DON'T RUN BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

It is a well known fact that Scotsmen run the House of Commons. Not one of the Law Lords who regularly take part in the judicial work of the House of Lords is an Englishman. Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson and Lord Collins are Irishmen, while Lord Loreburn and Lord Robertson are Scotsmen.

And still the foolish statement is often made that Scotsmen and Irishmen have but little voice in the British Government.

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BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

The second annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association, recently issued, contains the following:

In the West Indies cotton growing is established on a sound commercial basis, and the production this year is estimated at £100,000 in value; in West Africa nearly 10,000 bales have been produced this season, and the industry in Lagos is already a commercial success. In East Africa appreciable quantities of excellent cotton are being produced. The production of cotton grown under the auspices of this association during 1906 is estimated at 20,000 bales, worth £260,00, whereas four years ago cotton growing as an exporting industry was almost non-existent in the colonies where the association has achieved these results. The council is strongly of the opinion that a turning point has now been reached. If, however, the industry is to be made an absolute success, it will require fostering for many years. Permanency can only be secured by the provision of ample capital.

CANADIAN RAILWAY STATISTICS.

The first return of Canadian railway statistics, issued by the newly organized statistical branch of the railway department, has been laid before parliament. These statistics will hereafter be comparable with those compiled officially in the United States.

The return gives for the first time, in authentic form, a table showing the development of railway mileage in Canada. The process of substituting steel for iron rails has so progressed that of the 22,000 miles of railways now maintained in that country but seventy-four miles of iron rails remain as relics of earlier days. In Canadian railways, up to the close of the last fiscal year, there has been invested the large capital of \$1,332,498,407, toward which the Dominion has contributed \$194,000,000, provincial governments \$43,000,000 and municipalities \$17,000,000.

In 1906 the steam railways carried 28,000,00 passengers. There were in the same year 361 fatal accidents, a decrease of 107 over the year previous, notwithstanding that the passenger traffic was largely increased. Only one passenger in 1,750,000 passengers was fatally injured last year. This affords a striking proof, the report observes, of the relative safety with which this form of transportation is carried on. There are now 814 miles of electric railway in operation in the Dominion, over one-half of which is located in Ontario. Last year this class of road carried 238,000,000 passengers, yet the total number of fatalities decreased from thirty to sixteen.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

California's farm products in 1906 (exclusive of \$30,000,000 fruit) were worth \$61,843,372 and her mineral and oil product worth \$44,000,000.

Alain Leroy Locke, a young negro, has just won a Rhodes scholarship for Pennsylvania, which entitles him to three years' study at Oxford University. His home is in Philadelphia, and he is now a senior at Harvard. He is 21 years old. His father is a lawyer. He has won many scholarships before now, but is the first negro to get a Rhodes.

A coal mine burning for the last hundred and twenty years, the biggest natural gas well in the world on fire for eleven years, the largest oil field yet discovered, and tropical heat, are some of the marvels of today that are shown to exist in the Canadian sub-arctic regions.

London now has six underground electric railways (tubes) in operation or projected. The railways of London, underground and surface, carry more than 600,000,000 persons each year, of which underground lines accommodate 258,000,000. There are nearly 600 railway stations in Greater London, and into the trunk line stations alone there pour annually more than 300,000,000 passengers.

The year 1906 was notable for the largest addition to the British mercantile marine in effective tonnage and in size ever recorded in any one year. The total addition to the register was 1,550,000 tons. The merchant steamers turned out of the shipyards represent 1,800,000 tons gross, an advance of 12 1-2 per cent of the production of 1905. Sailing ships are no longer a factor of importance in considering tonnage afloat and a further 200,000 tons was removed from the British register during the year.

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EMPIRE DAY BANQUET.

Under the auspices of the British Benevolent Society of California, a banquet will be given at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, on Friday, May 24th, at 7 p. m., to commemorate the late Queen Victoria's birthday anniversary, now known as "Empire Day." The celebration will be on a scale fitting the importance and dignity of the event, and worthy of the high position which the British hold in this community. The sister societies have been asked to participate, and members of the British community in general are cordially invited. Good speakers will respond to the toasts, while the musical numbers will be rendered by the best available talent. Tickets are five dollars each, but in his announcement President Bennett says: "As the fact is recognized that several members who have always been good friends of the Society have been hard hit in the recent disaster and may find the five dollars a stumbling block, it has been arranged that a certain number of tickets shall be sold for three dollars each, the difference in price (there will be no difference in the treatment or in the cordiality with which the holders will be welcomed) being settled by a guarantee fund which has been promised by various friends of the Society who do not care to have their names mentioned. All applications for three dollar tickets should be addressed to Major H. D. Gerrard, the secretary, at 263 Market Street."

The ladies have asked to be excused on this occasion, owing to the uncertainties, and general unsatisfactory condition of the street car service, so the guests will be at liberty to enjoy themselves in their own unconventional manner.

As this in all probability will be the last occasion on which we shall have the pleasure of meeting our Consul-General at a public function, it is hoped that the attendance will be both large and representative, and that Mr. Bennett will be made to feel that his faithful and efficient services in our midst have been appreciated. The directors of the British and American Union have decided to attend in a body, and the other societies should be equally as well represented.

* * *

The annual meeting and election of officers will be held at the rooms of the British Benevolent Society, 263 Market street, San Francisco, on the 14th inst., at 3 p. m. Notice has been sent to each member, urging attendance, as the business to be transacted is of an important nature. President Bennett in his letter says: "In view of the flourishing condition of the finances of the Society it has become desirable to have the views of the members as to how the funds can best be expended. Including the lots belonging to the Society, at the northwest corner of California and Stockton streets, which are now unproductive, the assets of the Society may be estimated at forty-five thousand dollars. It will be for the members to decide whether the lots should be built upon and utilized for the purposes of the Society, sold or leased."

It is encouraging to learn that the British Benevolent Society is at last in "a flourishing condition," and it is to be hoped that those interested in its welfare will never again allow it to fall behind. Mr. Bennett certainly has done wonders with the Society since he took hold of it a few years ago, and it is to be regretted that the organization will soon be deprived of his capable direction.

SUCCESSFUL FOOTBALL SEASON.

The California Football Association at a recent meeting decided to give medals to the winners and runners-up in the cup competitions of the past two years. The Independents, who won the cup in 1906, and the Vampires, who won this year, will get gold medals, while the Albion Rovers, runners-up last season, and the Oakland Hornets, this year's finalists, will be given silver medals. The cost of the rewards will be about \$350 and a nice design has already been selected.

The season which has just closed has witnessed a decided advance in the standard of play and a corresponding increase in the attendance of the public. The game is growing in popularity and next season there will probably be more teams in the field as the demand for skilled labor in San Francisco is attracting many artisans from the old country, many of whom are football players. A big smoking concert to be given this month, at which the cup and the medals will be presented, is the last remaining event of the season.

INFORMATION OF HENRY PRIDHAM.

Information is wanted of Henry Pridham—dead or alive. Native of Devonshire, England, but for a number of years a resident of California. If alive would be between 60 and 70 years of age. Send information to A. P., care of the British Californian, Oakland, Cal.

"FATE OF ENGLAND."

Editor British Californian:

Dear Sir—I read with much pleasure your reply to the Examiner's disgraceful comment of Stead's prediction of an early disruption of the British Empire. But perhaps you and numbers of your readers did not notice the answer of an Australian, which the Examiner was fair enough to publish, so I give you his principal remarks, as follows:

"I notice that Stead is quoted as saying 'Australia and New Zealand, being more exposed than the other self-governing colonies, will be the last to break away, but even they will go when they can do so with impunity.'"

"Mr. Stead is miles out of his reckoning when he makes such a statement, but this sentiment is only in keeping with many others he expressed at the time England and the Boer republic were locked in a struggle for supremacy. Mr. Stead, despite his animosity toward England and things English, knows in his heart that the monarchy of that country will never fall, and that as long as the Union Jack flies in the breeze, Australia and New Zealand will never desert her. I have lived for fifteen years in Australia, and none of the British possessions I know of could be more loyal to England than that country. It is just the same with New Zealand. A true Australian has as much love for England as he has for his own home, and whenever the mother country needs assistance, she will not call in vain. I was in Australia at the time of the Boer war, and I have never seen so much patriotism as was displayed on that occasion."

Now, Mr. Editor, there is, or should be, a limit to all things, and I maintain the Examiner in its remarks on Stead's article is going too far. There is a feeling in this country that this abuse of a friendly nation is wrong and should be stopped, and I feel certain that the tolerant public will one day call for a reckoning, unless it is stopped. The Examiner is the mouthpiece of a people who are just now making a great outcry against being caricatured, and yet they do not let up in the slightest in their abuse and ridicule of Great Britain.

Fortunately, however, their ravings hurt not the object of their hate, for Britain is more prosperous and her people everywhere more loyal than ever before.

THOMAS BRADBURY.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.

The last social meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, falling on the 18th of April, took the form of a jolly little "thimble bee," at the suggestion of several of the members. The President was most delighted and only too happy to fall in with this idea, as it is her desire to make this earnest body a real help and significant use to society. Very likely other social meetings will be devoted to this kind of work hereafter, and garments and articles made by the ladies distributed to different charitable organizations. Keen interest is being taken in the auxiliary by all its members and friends, and though there will be the usual holidays during the summer, owing to so many leaving town, the first meeting of the new term is being already looked forward to, when the reorganization of the auxiliary takes place.

Re-election of officers will also be the order at this meeting. The Woman's Auxiliary has always been recognized by its friends, enemies if there be any, and other club and social organizations as one of San Francisco's most successful bodies. It did not shake to pieces April 18, 1906; it stood firm and staunch, and April of 1907 sees its members full of hope, inspiration and determination to uphold the standards that have always been and forever will be maintained by the society. Onward! Upward! Persevere is the Watchword.

TO INDUCE BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

In a communication to this paper, the California Promotion Committee (headquarters, San Francisco) invites resident Britons to send to the committee names and addresses of relatives and friends in the old country who might be interested in California. "The committee would write to every one of them, and send pamphlets and printed matter, telling of what there is in California for them if they will come. It is hoped that all will avail themselves of the opportunity to have good literature sent to their friends in the old country."

THE NEW WELSH CHURCH.

Members of the local Welsh colony are making herculean efforts to raise funds to construct a new Welsh church in San Francisco to take the place of the one destroyed in the calamity of a year ago. Musical festivals of the famous Welsh hymns and tunes used in the great revival in Wales have been held recently in San Francisco and Oakland, and have been the means of considerably augmenting the church fund.

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SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

St. George's Day was fittingly celebrated by Burnaby Lodge on the evening of April 20 at the lodge hall in the Polita building, 3265 Sixteenth street, San Francisco. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, among the former being four handsome flags recently purchased by the lodge. The seating capacity was taxed to the utmost and dancing was accomplished with more or less difficulty. Good nature and jollity seemed to be overflowing and the midnight hour drew nigh with many regrets. The following program held the attention of the audience until 10 p. m., after which dancing was indulged in under the supervision of Brother Allison and an able corps of assistants:

Remarks, President George Graves; piano selection, Brother B. Fahian; song, Mr. G. Marsh; violin solo, Mr. Bender; vocal selection, Mrs. Donnelly; recitation, Miss Suzie Dwyer; comic song, Brother T. Matthews; piano selection, Miss Nita Buckley; comic song, Brother T. Cozzens; vocal selection, Mrs. Richardson.

The lodge room is becoming more cosy and cheerful every week. A new carpet is the latest addition to our comfort; several pictures have also been donated by members.

The prize committee has in its possession a set of handsome gold watch chains and badges to be bestowed upon the members bringing in the most applicants for membership during the term. Present indications are that the prizes will not lack ownership.

A portable altar and six handsome hassocks for initiation ceremony are the latest acquisitions of the lodge.

In accordance to its desire to ride the rail of Prosperity the lodge is still steadily adding to its bank stock and in amounts that are extremely gratifying.

The last "social night" was a great success. A large attendance of members and friends, good talent, and ample viands for the inner man were the chief features of the evening.

P. C. W.

PICKWICK LODGE BANQUET.

At the banquet given on April 23 at the Cafe Francisco, Van Ness avenue, by Pickwick Lodge, in celebration of St. George's Day, it was quite evident that the disaster of last year had but increased the enthusiasm of those present in loyalty to the Order of the Sons of St. George.

Nearly 150 sat down to the prettily decorated tables, which latter were only excelled by the charming costumes of the many Daughters who honored the Sons by their presence. Having done ample justice to a very fine menu, the attention of all was directed to the chairman's opening remarks. These were given in the straightforward and terse manner that Brother T. W. Butcher is noted for. His various loyal utterances to the old country on the one hand and his equally sincere references to the land of his adoption on the other were received with marks of approval from all present.

In a most felicitous and happy manner, Dr. S. I. Harrison replied to the toast of "The President." The doctor, whose eloquent remarks were listened to with rapt attention, referred to the President's many good qualities and broad-mindedness. He reminded his hearers that President Roosevelt's father came from the North and his mother belonged to the South, which partly accounted for the President's sympathy with the southern part of the country and his popularity among the people thereof. The speaker also referred to the President's literary attainments; how he had written an unbiased history of the naval war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States. He considered that the histories issued before were biased, and therefore of little value. In order to write this history, President Roosevelt had had to study naval matters very closely, which later he found very much to his benefit when he became Assistant Secretary of War. The President, the speaker continued, worked for the people, used big clubs on trusts and monopolies, and believed in giving a square deal to North,

Formerly of London and Manchester. (Eng.)

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The toast of "The King" was next proposed by Brother Thomas Bradbury. Needless to say, this was the most popular toast of all. The speaker referred to the fact that King Edward was an ideal monarch, beloved by the people, ruling wisely a most mighty empire. He was also noted for being the greatest peace-maker of the present day. His recent visit to Paris cemented the two countries in an indissoluble friendship. The speaker also referred to the Colonial Congress recently held in London, whereat the governors and premiers of the British dominions assembled to discuss British interests, so that all might benefit. The congress was also clear evidence of the tendency to unite closely men from different parts of the empire.

Brother Austin Lewis, the well-known Social Democrat, of Albion Lodge, Oakland, then replied to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate." It need hardly be said that the speaker interested all those present by his eloquence and thoroughly deserved the applause which terminated his remarks. Later Brother Lewis replied to the toast of "The Ladies." The speaker seemed to have the happy knack of saying the right thing at the right place, and if we can judge anything by the smiling faces of the ladies, all that he said about them was evidently to their satisfaction.

Between the toasts quite an excellent musical program was contributed by the following accomplished artists: Hugh Williamson, A. Spence, W. S. Kirkham (songs), Austin Lewis (recitation) and a song from the ever-courteous and obliging Tom Nowlan, who also accompanied the singers with his usual skill.

During the evening a telegram was received from W. H. Price, grand vice-president Pacific Coast, which read as follows: "Victoria Sons admire your pluck and wish you luck." Needless to say, the message was received with great enthusiasm.

The decorations were those used on the occasion of the late visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Vancouver, B. C. They were kindly loaned by Mrs. S. Creba, Jr.

The banquet committee consisted of Brothers Creba, Cowley, Burchell, Blanchflower and Brown.

Special credit must be given to Brothers Samuel Creba and James Cowley for the untiring efforts they made for the success of the banquet.

* * *

Pickwick Lodge is still forging ahead, every Monday witnessing the initiation of several candidates. Brother J. J. Hutchinson is to be especially commended for his unceasing efforts to interest in the lodge his British fellow-employees of the United Railways.

M.

THE OAKLAND CELEBRATION.

St. George's Day was fittingly celebrated by Albion Lodge, Oakland, with a grand banquet at the picturesque clubhouse, Piedmont Park, on the evening of April 23d. It was one of the most enjoyable functions of the kind we have attended. The dinner was good, the singing excellent and the speeches appropriate in theme and eloquently delivered. Handsome banner decorations and a wealth of roses lent beauty to the scene and a suggestion of the patriotic nature of the event.

James Carter, president of Albion Lodge, made the address of welcome, outlining briefly the purpose of the celebration. He then introduced, as toastmaster for the evening, the Hon. George Samuels, who made an ideal presiding officer. The first toasts were to the President and the King, and were honored in hearty fashion.

Rev. Edgar F. Gee spoke of "The Order of St. George," saying that it reminded him of those grand old church windows in England, which had to be viewed from the inside to get the full beauty thereof.

Frank Mott, Mayor of Oakland, spoke to "Good Citizenship in Government," making a most felicitous address. He closed his remarks with the observation that he believed Oakland's government to be clean and free from graft. "Our Native Isle" had an able exponent and champion in Mr. D. Edward Collins, who showed how the little spot on the world's map had for a thousand years set the pace for all that is best in manhood and citizenship, produced the greatest geniuses, the best mechanics and the most successful traders and financiers. He closed with a tribute to the United States, saying that this people in its better aspirations was Britain's best work.

Supreme Judge Frank B. Ogden spoke of "The Anglo-Saxon Race," showing how it had given liberty and good laws to the world. "Where there is no statute to the contrary, the common law of England is the law of California," he quoted from the code.

The toasts, "The Ladies" and "Our Adopted Country," were responded to by A. J. Avilison and A. S. Ormsby, respectively, but it was after

midnight when they were reached and we were not present.

As we have said, the singing was a delightful feature of the evening. The numbers were interspersed in the list of toasts, and made artistic variety. "Rule Britannia" by C. L. Trow and the company was a popular number. A duet by W. J. Oakes and C. L. Trow, entitled "Excelsior," won great applause, while T. Cousins' renditions of "John Bull" and other songs were equally as pleasing. There was one lady singer, Miss Leila Ruth Barlow, the accomplished daughter of Past President Barlow, and she was the favorite of the evening. She rendered Gounod's Serenade with rare sweetness and power, and although encores had been declared against, she was recalled twice to give further expressions of her wonderful talent. Other good musical numbers were contributed by E. G. Keene, the Albion Quartette, and, instrumentally, by the orchestra and the pianist.

We have not learned the names of the committee of arrangements, but they are certainly deserving of great praise for the uniform excellence of every feature in this noteworthy celebration.

The Church parade by Albion Lodge and the Daughters, took place the following Sunday at St. John's Church, Rev. Edgar S. Gee preaching a special sermon suited to the occasion.

The annual services of Royal Oak lodge, Los Angeles, was held at St. Mark's church, members of the order attending in a body. Rev. T. C. Marshall, rector of St. Mark's, delivered a sermon on the text, "Suffer Hardship With Me as a Good Soldier of Jesus Christ." A part of his address dealt with the spirit of soldiery in the British empire. He said:

"A wonderful spectacle is the British empire, one little island ruling an empire upon which the sun never sets, a perpetual tribute to the indomitable spirit, the courage, the endurance, the daring of Englishmen. The soldier spirit of the Teuton and the Norman that first made conquest of the land, then defended it against all comers and finally expanded its dominion to the ends of the earth, is still the spirit of the England of today."

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TO ORGANIZE ENGLISHMEN.

The Grand Lodge, Pacific Jurisdiction, of the Sons of St. George have secured the services of Mr. H. J. Ford, a member of the order, to tour the southern part of the State in the interest of the organization. Mr. Ford will endeavor to reach Englishmen in all the southern towns where there is not already a lodge of the Sons of St. George, and will explain to them the purposes and the benefits of the order, in the hope that they will see that it is to their interest to have membership in the brotherhood. We have known Mr. Ford for many years; he is "Class A" in every respect; and we bespeak for him a cordial welcome and an attentive hearing. And we hope he will return with the news that he has succeeded in starting new lodges in the several towns where such should long ere this have been flourishing.

There never was a better time than now for Englishmen to identify themselves with this grand old order. It has stood every test, and today is one of the most prosperous and most beneficent fraternal institutions in America.

There should be lodges in such towns as Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Fresno and San Diego, in all of which there are large English communities. Anyway we ask that our compatriots in those places give Mr. Ford a hearing, then they can intelligently decide for themselves.

A WEDDING OF INTEREST.

A wedding of much interest to numbers of our readers took place on Wednesday evening, April 24, when Mr. James M. Pointon and Miss Emma L. McKee were made one. The ceremony was performed at the pretty country home of the bride's brother in Ross Valley, the Rev. Dr. Hall of San Rafael officiating. Some forty friends of the happy couple witnessed the marriage, and extended congratulations and hearty wishes for many years of wedded bliss. Numerous handsome presents were a practical expression of this kind interest and good will.

After the ceremony, the company assembled around the festive board and enjoyed a most excellent wedding supper, the head of the table being graced by the presence of the handsome bride and the distinguished-looking groom. Toasts were drunk in champagne, and a jolly social hour was spent ere the gathering dispersed. The principals left on a late train for a honeymoon trip to the south, being accompanied as far as San Francisco by a goodly following of admiring friends, who made good use of the rice, old boots, etc., that they took along.

Mr. Pointon has for many years been a prominent figure in local British fraternal circles. The bride is an accomplished pianist and well known in the musical world.

Mr. Charles A. Nelson acted as the groom's best man, while Miss Elizabeth McChesney filled the important office of maid of honor.

A "KICK" FROM SACRAMENTO.

It has just come to our notice that a letter signed by a committee of Jubilee Lodge, Sons of St. George, Sacramento, has been sent in duplicate to the lodges of the Order in this jurisdiction, denouncing this paper for an alleged "defaming of the fair name" of Sacramento. Our offending article is not quoted, but we presume the statements contained in our March number, anent the removal of the Capital is what is referred to, for we do not recall any other recent reference to Sacramento.

The manly and straightforward thing for Jubilee Lodge to have done was to send their complaint to this paper, and we would have published it, as we have always done whenever the other side to any question was offered. It was unmanly and unfair to send a vague denunciation broadcast to people, many of whom were not in a position to understand what it was about.

Several persons have written us asking for an explanation, and this is the only reason we have for noticing the attack, which can in no wise hurt us with subscribers, and which manifestly was inspired by some disgruntled reader, or by some of the lesser fry politicians in Sacramento who are raising such a howl just now against the removal of the Capital. If the latter, we are sorry to see a lodge of the Sons of St. George, which order is supposed to be non-political, being used as a catspaw in this low partisan game.

These are merely possible reasons, of course, for the valiant rush of Jubilee Lodge to the rescue of a fair city in imminent peril of annihilation at the hands of the British-Californian. We may be all at sea in our surmises. Some of the members are employed at the Capitol, and pressure from those above them might have been brought to bear. If this be the case, we will be inclined to view leniently their offense, for we know that another job is not easy to find—in Sacramento.

One thing is sure, Jubilee's action greatly

pleased our highly despised contemporary, the Irish "Bee," and no doubt that sheet printed their denunciatory letter in bold type, with a column of commendatory comment. This was cheap advertising for the lodge, if it was given, and perhaps that was what was sought.

All we regret is that this "body of Englishmen," composed of Fred Harris, Thos. S. Stillwell, Jas. E. Poore, Fred Townsend, C. Wieks, Wm. Bath, Wm. Button and A. D. Fern do not show equal valor in rushing to the defense of their native country, its institutions or people, whenever they find them libeled in the Sacramento press, as is very frequently the case. They are sadly conspicuous by their silence on such occasions.

To the various inquiries as to the cause of Jubilee's attack we will say that it had no other justification than the little paragraph in our March number, penned in the way of editorial comment, and without thought as to whether it would or would not please or offend anybody, as is our way. It was not flattering to Sacramento, but there was nothing vindictive about it. Just impartial, disinterested truth; and we stand by it, every word. We don't suppose it kept more than a few thousand settlers from going to Sacramento, nor caused more than half of its population to leave the place, so there really was no cause for the heroic body of eight Englishmen who stand guard over the city's interests getting excited and rushing to make war upon us—behind our back.

We have said things of San Francisco a thousand times worse, and shall again if occasion requires it; so judging by the Sacramento code we have earned nothing short of death. But no honest man has ever uttered a word of complaint, and we are confident never will.

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

Britannia Lodge, No. 7, will give their 18th Anniversary Social and Dance at New Era Hall, 2121 Market street, San Francisco, on the evening of the 11th inst. The committee of arrangements consists of all the Past Presidents, and this is assurance that the affair is in able hands and that it will be a grand success. Members are asked to bring their friends, and the British public in general is cordially invited.

Empress Victoria Lodge's Apron and Necktie party, given on April 27th, was one of the most successful socials in the history of the lodge. The hall was crowded with visitors and everybody had a good time, the aprons and neckties being distributed in the grand march. A snort but excellent program was rendered, as follows: Overture, "Zampa"; Pianoforte duett, by the Misses Dorothy and Gertrude Bender; song, Mr. Cossens; vocal solo, Miss Dorothy Bender; violin selections, Miss E. Peters; song, "The Holy City," Mr. Waters. Refreshments followed, after which dancing was inaugurated.

The committee which had the social in charge was made up of the following ladies: Mrs. H. Williams, Mrs. A. Creba, Mrs. N. Roth, Miss L. Kidd and Mrs. E. Harries.

FROM TRUTH OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

The British Californian, published in Oakland, California, does not seem to be afraid to go up against the trade. In its current issue it attacks the Hearst newspapers of California for printing "decoy ads of depraved women for illicit custom," and says: "What is the local Grand Jury about that it does not indict Hearst for this offense?" And then it asks this pertinent question: "Again, why are the Examiner and other papers allowed to publish and send through the mails lottery announcements and prize lists, the same being forbidden by law? Why are the daily newspapers allowed to grow fat off vice and personally ignore the statutes?" Ah, brother, you will find it to be a long fight, but "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong." Keep it up. It is TRUTH'S way, and TRUTH has done much to clean up this community.

RECEIVES MARKED RECOGNITION.

Among London literary journals the "Academy" holds a leading place, and its judgments are authoritative. Nothing pleases a literary man better than to have a good word said of his productions in its columns. A member of the University of Southern California, and a well-known British Californian, has had this pleasure within the last few weeks, the following having appeared in the February 23d issue of the "Academy."

"It is surprising that some of the best bibliographies which are being used today should be produced in the University of California. The latest to come before our notice is a 'Survey of Scottish Literature in the XIX Century, with some account of the XVIIIth.' The author is Dr. James Main Dixon, who we notice, is a graduate of St. Andrews University, and also holds an Edinburgh degree. His bibliography is full of interest. From it we learn that there have been about nine hundred separate editions of the poems of Robert Burns, complete or

selected. Scott is the next author in point of popularity. Bibliographies are given of, among other authors, James Hogg, Robert Tannahill, John Leyden, whose works are surely worth re-publishing, Thomas Campbell, John Galt, the literary progenitor of J. M. Barrie, Lockhart, Motherwell, Hugh Miller, Henry Glassford Bell—of whom it is remarked that his Memoir of Mary, Queen of Scots, has had no little effect in forming popular opinion on the subject—John S. Blackie, who was sinking into undeserved oblivion, John Brown and George Gilfillan. The document will be found useful far outside the University of California."

COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF CANADA.

The Commercial Handbook of Canada was founded in 1905, to furnish a recognized annual medium for the progressive communities in all parts of Canada, to make known the special opportunities which they offer for investment and industrial enterprises, and to provide that specific local information which is needed all the world over by manufacturers, investors and others whose eyes have been turned to Canada, with the name of a responsible local party to refer to for further information.

To place this work on a permanent, self-supporting basis, a mass of valuable commercial information has been added, necessary for daily use by business men. It is the recognized authority on the requirements of the Canadian Customs. Published annually by Heaton's Agency, 6 Colborne St., Toronto. Price, \$1.

HOTEL ELLIS.

The Hotel Ellis, 1941 Mission street, near Sixteenth street, San Francisco, is elegant and modern throughout and a credit to the new city. Being convenient to banks, restaurants, and all lines of business it meets the requirements of resident San Franciscans and visitors to the city. Mrs. Ellis Jones is the proprietor and Mr. Lawson Scott the manager.

BRO. LUBY IN NEW BUSINESS.

Brother M. Luby, the well-known energetic member of Pickwick Lodge, has, since the fire, engaged in a new line of business, and on his own account. He is conducting the Park Express, with office at 1340 Fell street, San Francisco. He does a general furniture and baggage moving business, and will be pleased to estimate on all jobs.

Send without delay to William A. Pond & Co., 148 Fifth avenue, New York, for a copy of fifty old English songs, with music. Their half-rate offer of fifty cents for this great work is about to close.

SAN FRANCISCO

SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB

26th Grand Annual Gathering and Games

SHELL MOUND PARK, BERKELEY

Thursday, July 4th, 1907

The greatest exhibition of Scottish and other sports ever witnessed on this coast. Games for all nationalities open to all comers. Introduction of new features. Two thousand dollars in cash prizes, besides handsome and costly medals for amateur events. Don't fail to witness the Great Irish Jig and Reel and Cake-Walk contests. The amusing Obstruction, Three-Legged and Sack races, beautiful and picturesque Highland Dancing by expert men, women and children, exciting Bicycle and Foot Races, dancing in pavilion throughout the entire day. Music by first-class band and corps of pipers. Admission to the Park, adults 50 cents; children 25 cents. Parties in Highland costume admitted to park free. Buy your ferry tickets for Shell Mound.

Remember the Club that went broke last year to help the refugees, by turning over the proceeds of the games to the Relief and Red Cross Society.

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GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

Sailing from New York every Saturday

NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS

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Splendid Accommodations Excellent Service Cabin, \$50. Second Cabin, \$35. Third Class, \$27.50. And upwards according to accommodations and steamship. For general information, apply to F. W. PRINCE, Agent, 673 Market St., San Francisco; or any local agent.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OUTING.

The annual outing and family re-union of the St. Andrews Society of San Francisco, passed off successfully on Saturday, the 4th inst., a goodly gathering filling the spacious grounds of Schuetzen Park, Marin County. The weather was all that could be wished for, and young and old thoroughly enjoyed the change of air and scene. There were sports and contests for people of all ages, and the younger folks in particular enjoyed this feature. Each of the little ones seemed to win a prize, so there were no disappointments of that kind—serious affairs to juveniles. The dancing pavilion was much patronized and presented a most picturesque scene the day long.

The peat fire, fed by genuine Scottish peat, was a novelty to some and a fond reminder of old days to other. It was very popular. Good music and familiar Scottish airs, added to the gaiety of the occasion and made the duller heart for one day glad.

SCOTTISH GAMES, MAY 30.

The Games Committee of the Caledonian Club has been working strenuously for the last two weeks making arrangements for the Forty-first Annual Gathering and Games which will be held at Shell Mound Park on Thursday, May 30th. The Games Committee invited the track captains of the different High Schools in San Francisco and Alameda counties to attend a meeting to ascertain their wishes in the matter of medals and cups to be offered by the Caledonian club for amateur events confined to the High Schools of the Bay Counties. It was agreed to offer a cup for the team winning the relay race at one mile, and medals for such events as one mile and half-mile races, broad jump and pole vaulting. The club intends that these trophies be worth competing for, and the High School Boys say the competition will be keenly contested. There are also races for Olympic Club and University boys.

In addition to these new features offered for amateur events, there are also a number of interesting contests for professionals, among which are putting the shot and throwing the hammer, for which valuable cash prizes will be given. Scotch and Irish dancers will also be liberally dealt with. Lads and lassies appearing in Highland costumes, and who are able to dance the Highland Fling, Highland Reel and Sword Dances will each receive cash prizes.

The Committee is working hard to make the coming games one of the most successful in years.

CHAS. MACDONALD.

TATTIE AND FINNAN HADDIE SUPPER.

A feast of the elixirs mentioned in the above heading was heartily enjoyed by members of the San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club on Saturday evening, April 27th. The supper is an annual event with the Thistles, and was only missed last year by reason of the calamity. Everybody ate double this time, so that the mean old quake did no member out of what was coming to him, anyway. Tables were spread for 300 guests at Equality Hall, and if there was a vacant seat it was not discernible.

Club Piper Edward Ross piped the banqueters to the tables, with Royal Chief George Dow in the lead. Speeches were followed by a concert. Scottish songs were given by members of the club and visitors, and dancing was an attraction. Altogether, it was the most successful event by the rejuvenated club.

A concert will be given by the club in June, and then comes the event of the year—the great gathering and games at Shell Mound Park on July 4th. For this, an elaborate program is now in course of preparation by the games committee.

OAKLAND SCOTSMEN.

There was a jolly gathering at the rooms of St. Andrew's Society on Thursday evening, the 2d inst., the many friends of Mr. Robert Howden and Mr. James Lowe having assembled to give them a royal "send-off" and wish them Godspeed on their approaching trip to Scotland and other parts of Europe. Many speeches eulogistic of the departing brothers were made, and good old Scottish songs were interspersed by way of variety. Needless to say, refreshments were a feature of the evening.

Among others who spoke at the gathering were D. Edward Collins, Hugh Forgie, James P. Taylor and the two guests of the evening. Mr. Howden is one of Oakland's sweet singers and his inspiring voice will be missed at forthcoming functions. Ere the leaves fall, however, he expects to be back with us again.

Clan Macdonald, O. S. C., is holding well attended meetings at its new moot room in the Macabee Temple, corner of Eleventh and Clay streets, on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month. Chief A. W. Anderson is well pleased with the progress this term.

THE LARGEST NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

"Which is the largest newspaper office in the world?" asks a contemporary. America naturally claims that the New York Times building, which is thirty-one stories and has an area of 116,349 square feet, holds the record. This, however, is no longer the case. The magnificent edifice recently built for the production of The Scotsman (Edinburgh) puts the former building completely in the shade, for, although it can only boast thirteen stories high, yet it possesses an area of 261,787 square feet. This building is more than twice the size of the New York Times.

DEATH OF ALFRED WILKIE.

Alfred J. R. Wilkie, the well-known singer and prominent member of the local British colony, passed away at his home in Oakland, on the 4th inst., his death following a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Wilkie was a native of Lancashire, England, and was 66 years of age. For nearly twenty years he had been a prominent figure in our midst, his silvery voice being nearly always a feature at British social gatherings. He was a good man; upright in his practices and noble in his ideals. His friends were legion and his passing is deeply mourned. A son survives him.

SUCTION GOLD DREDGING.

In another part of this paper a conspicuous advertisement appears relative to the boom in suction gold dredging that is entering into the mining industry of the northern part of the State. The announcement gives a pressing invitation to anyone interested to make the full investigation either in person or by letter. The Du Bois suction dredge has been operated for a number of years on the Sacramento river, but only recently has the patentee obtained protection for the whole world for his successful inventions, which make it possible in gold-laden rivers to reap rich rewards.

NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT.

A certain ship's doctor was always prescribing salt water for the sailors who complained. No matter what the ailment might be, the patient was always given the gruff advice, "Take a dose of salt water."

One day during a bit of a blow, the doctor was carried overboard. At once there was commotion on deck, and the captain rushed up to investigate.

"What's the matter?" he shouted to the sailor on watch.

"Oh, 'tis nothin' sir," coolly replied the man. "only the docther fell into the medicine chest."

New Independent Telephone Company.

The Southern Telephone Electric Company has purchased the Ft. Worth (Texas) long distance telephone system, and with franchises and rights of way already secured in other cities and towns, will operate an independent telephone system in the rich Texas cotton belt, one of the most profitable sections in the United States. Three years ago the stock of the independent Home Telephone Company of Los Angeles went begging at the absurd price of ten cents on the dollar. In spite of the Sunset Telephone Company, the Home system today has more instruments in use in Los Angeles and is paying splendid dividends. Telephone securities anywhere in the United States pay the biggest profits of any industrial enterprise. Realizing the immense profits to be made in the telephone field in Texas, some of the principal officers and stockholders of the Los Angeles Home Telephone Company have resigned their positions and disposed of their stock to devote their time and capital to the new independent company of Texas. The Southern Telephone Electric Company is capitalized for ten million dollars. The stock is fully paid and non-assessable, par value \$100 a share. The company has no bonds, leaving all the profits to the stockholders. To secure themselves on a good dividend-paying basis at once, a very small allotment of stock is offered at \$25 a share. Many are jumping at the chance to get the par value (\$100) stock at this ground-floor price of \$25, for they rightfully figure that if these same Home Telephone people made millions in Los Angeles, they will make millions in Texas, where the field is far better and competition less. Without doubt this allotment will soon be exhausted. Those that may be interested will fill out the coupon below and mail it to the Southwestern Securities Company, 200 to 231 Delbert Block, 943 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, California.

Name

Address

Agents wanted in all towns where not represented. (British Calif.)

NOTES.

Attorney T. E. K. Cormac is to be found in the Hansford Building, 268 Market street, San Francisco.

Attorney T. C. West has opened down-town offices in the Investors' Building, Market and Fourth streets.

Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn has opened conveniently located offices in the new Central Building, corner of Polk and Sutter streets, San Francisco.

Mr. G. St. J. Bremner, the popular secretary of St. Andrew's Society, has gone into the real estate business, with offices at 915 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.

The death of John Butler, while visiting Rome on a pleasure trip, is deeply regretted by numbers of Britishers in San Francisco, to whom his was a familiar figure. He accumulated a fortune at his place of business at the corner of Sutter and Market streets, where he had been for 23 years at the time of the fire. He was 67 years of age.

Dr. John Ellis McTaggart of Trinity College Cambridge, England, will be the drawing card among the list of instructors for the summer session of the State University this summer. Professor McTaggart's book on "Dogmas of Religion" has created the greatest interest among the faculty of the department of philosophy at the State institution, and for the past six months lectures and meetings have been held by the Philosophical Union to discuss and criticize the work.

SAN FRANCISCO
CALEDONIAN CLUB
41st Annual Gathering and Games
Shell Mound Park
BERKELEY
Thursday, May 30th, 1907

An unusually attractive programme of events has been prepared, including throwing the light and heavy hammers, putting the light and heavy stones, tossing the caber, foot races, dancing by men and lads and lassies in Highland costume, bagpipe competition, and many others; valuable prizes will be awarded; an interesting feature will be a tug-of-war between picked teams; guests will, as usual, receive a genuine Highland welcome. Special features will be races and contests for Olympic Club and University boys. Also amateur events; grand cup for team winning relay race confined to High Schools of Bay counties.

D. D. McRAE, Chief.

CHAS. MACDONALD, Secretary.

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